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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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CHORLEY,
1959.

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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

1958

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Miss E. E. J. CUNLIFFE.

Alderman	R. EVANS.	Alderman	B. H. GASKELL.
„	J. FEARNHEAD.	„	T. HEATON.
„	Mrs. B. M. GILLETT.	„	J. B. HINDLE.
Councillor	A. BARNES.	„	W. WILCOCK.
„	W. CORCORAN.	„	C. WILLIAMS.
„	T. GRIME.	Councillor	E. S. ASHWORTH.
„	Miss FORSHAW.	„	W. BLEASDALE.
„	W. LOWE.	„	M. H. CROFT.
„	G. E. JONES.	„	J. HATCH.
„	G. F. JONES.	„	H. HEAP.
„	Mrs. MONKS.	„	M. NEWSOME.
„	G. R. RIGBY.	„	W. RAWCLIFFE.
„	A. R. SHEPPARD.	„	B. RILEY.
„	N. SMALLLEY.	„	I. SELLERS.
„	G. SIBBALD.	„	T. C. SHORROCK.
		„	S. G. SMITH.

Chairman of Health and Sanitary Committee:

Councillor W. RAWCLIFFE.

Vice-Chairman of Health and Sanitary Committee:

Councillor S. G. SMITH.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

STAFF.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. P. B. LUND, Cert. R.S.H. (Cert. Inspector of
Meat and other Foods, etc.)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

H. WARD, M.R.S.H. (Cert. Inspector of Smoke, Meat and other Foods).
F. MYERS, A. R.S.H.
G. H. WATCHORN, A.R.S.H. (Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods).

Clerical Staff:

R. HEAPS. J. S. SMITH.

To

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND SANITARY
COMMITTEE — CHORLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

In regard to the vital statistics it will be apparent that they are not so favourable as those of recent years. The number of live births attributable to the Borough was 459 or 44 fewer than in 1957, giving a birth rate of 14.6 as compared with 16.4 for England and Wales. A favourable factor was the fact that still births were reduced from 17 in 1957 to 8 in 1958.

Deaths attributable to the Borough in 1958 were 437 as compared with 390 in the preceding year. The death rate from all causes was accordingly 13.9 as compared with 11.7 for the Country as a whole. Of the causes of death, bronchitis with 34 deaths shows the largest increase—11 more than the previous year. Atmospheric pollution is considered to be an important factor in the causation and aggravation of this condition. On the other hand it is pleasing to report that deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus show a reduction of 3. The figures for malignant disease as a whole are 4 fewer. Deaths from coronary disease numbered 53—an increase of 8 over the previous year, and is in fact the third largest single cause of death. This disease which kills so many at a comparatively early age is the subject of much research, and several factors such as diet, lack of exercise, and the stress of modern living seem to be implicated. Unfortunately two deaths were attributable to maternal causes. There were no such deaths during the two previous years. The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 17 as compared with 9 in 1957. The resultant Infant Mortality rate is 37 as compared with 22.5 for England and Wales. Of the 17 deaths 13 took place in the first four weeks of life. In view of the fact that the Infant Mortality rate of 18 in 1957 was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, the figure this year is very disappointing. One has, however, to bear in mind that when dealing with comparatively small numbers such fluctuations are not unexpected. Congenital malformations accounted for 9 of the deaths.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases was 85 as compared with 497 in the previous year. This decrease was mainly due to a fall in notifications of measles from 393 to 9. No cases of whooping cough were notified during the year and this increases the hope that this disease may soon be included in the diseases which have been defeated by preventive measures. It is also pleasing to report that no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis were notified.

In regard to environmental conditions it will be seen from the report that there has been considerable activity. Slum clearance proceeded during the year together with building of new property, but a large programme still lies ahead.

Food hygiene, particularly in regard to the sale of food in the open market, continued to receive attention.

Refuse collection an important but difficult service, had a considerable amount of time devoted to it. All the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, became operative during the year and should be fully implemented by the Council if the Act is to have the desired effect of ridding the atmosphere of much of the pollution with its harmful effects on health. Much remains to be done in this matter, both in regard to minimising the pollution from industrial sources and the question of smoke control areas for dealing with domestic smoke. Pollution from motor vehicles also requires more attention. Mindful of the fact that radiation hazards are assuming increasing importance, the Council authorised their Medical Officer to attend a Course on this important subject during the year. Reference is made in the report to the progress made in the East Valley Sewerage Scheme. This ambitious project, when completed, will be of immense value in ensuring efficient sewage disposal.

The results of the Mass Radiography carried out in the Borough during the year are included in the report.

I should like in conclusion, to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Black, Mr. Lund the staff of the Health Department and all the officers and staff of other Departments who have so willingly given me assistance whenever required. I am most grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their continued support and consideration to me.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER.

PART A.

Natural and Social Conditions
and
Vital Statistics.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Chorley is a compact industrial Lancashire town covering nearly 4,300 acres, of which about 680 acres were added, in 1934, from the surrounding rural area, including the Duxbury Estate (650 acres) and parts of the parishes of Euxton and Heath Charnock.

The town is situated approximately at the centre of a triangle formed by the County Boroughs of Preston, Wigan and Bolton, and is placed on elevated ground (average about 300 feet) at the approaches to the Pennine Range, which rises sharply to the East, the sea being located approximately 10 miles to the West. The subsoil is mainly clay, with outcrops of sand and gravel.

The majority of the houses are the terraced type in the centre of the town with municipal housing estates on the outskirts. The town is well provided with several small green recreation grounds, and possesses in Astley Park, near the centre of the town, a large natural parkland of much beauty, comprising nearly 100 acres.

The principal industries are cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, motor works, floor-cloth manufacture, and steam laundries. A large proportion of female labour is normally employed.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1957 and 1958.

	1957	1958
Population (estimated)	31,580	31,500
Number of Deaths (corrected)	390	437
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.3	13.9
Live Births	503	459
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.9	14.6
Still-births	17	8
Still-births (per 1,000 live and still births)	33	17.1
Total live and still births	536	467
Infant deaths	9	17
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	18	37
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births legitimate	14.5	37
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births illegitimate	100	—
Neo Natal Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	16.0	28.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.97	2.18
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	4.28
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	4
Death Rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.09	0.13
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	3	4
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.9	0.13

The Borough covers an area of 4,291 acres

Population (Census 1951)	32,636
No. of inhabited houses (Rate Books)	10,327
Rateable Value of the Borough	£264,888
Product of 1d. Rate	£1,059

CAUSE OF DEATH

The following is a copy of the information supplied by the Registrar-General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Chorley residents.

				M.	F.	T.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	3	1	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	2	6	8
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	10	—	10
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	—	1	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	19	17	36
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	2	—	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	27	40	67
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	33	20	53
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	3	8	11
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	26	68	94
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	12	13	25
22.	Influenza	...	...	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	5	7	12
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	22	12	34
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	3	—	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	2	—	2
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	1	3	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	—	2	2
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	5	4	9
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	17	17	34
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	1	4	5
34.	Other Accidents	...	...	1	4	5
35.	Suicide	...	...	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
				<hr/> 203	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 437

TABLE I.

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Total	Neo-Natal	
Year 1958	459	*	437	*	8	17	2	4.28	17	37	13	28.3
Year 1957	503	15.9	390	12.3	17	33	Nil	Nil	9	18	8	16
1956	492	15.5	402	12.7	12	24	Nil	Nil	10	20	10	20
1955	473	14.9	457	14.4	16	33	1	2.04	13	27	10	21
1954	476	14.9	442	13.8	15	31	Nil	Nil	13	27	10	21
1953	517	16.1	428	13.4	17	32	Nil	Nil	16	31	9	17
Avg. 5 years 1953-57	—	15.4	—	13.3	—	30.6	—	0.4	—	24.6	—	19

* Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.01) = 14.7 per 1000
 Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.11) = 15.4 per 1000

TABLE II.
Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1953	31	26.8
1954	27	25.5
1955	27	24.9
1956	20	23.8
1957	18	23.0
1958	37	22.5

TABLE III.
Birth Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1953	16.1	15.5
1954	14.9	15.2
1955	14.9	15.0
1956	15.5	15.7
1957	15.9	16.1
1958	14.6	16.4

TABLE IV.
Death Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1953	13.4	11.4
1954	13.8	11.3
1955	14.4	11.7
1956	12.7	11.7
1957	12.3	11.5
1958	13.9	11.7

TABLE V.

Birth and Death Rates in the Borough of Chorley since 1943.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Birth Rate	20.1	16.6	18.8	20.1	18.2	17.2	14.5	15.1	15.0	16.1	14.9	14.9	15.5	15.9	14.6
Death Rate	13.2	13.7	12.4	13.0	10.9	13.3	14.9	14.5	12.5	13.4	13.8	14.4	12.7	12.3	13.9
Infantile Mortality Rate	42.5	40.	53.	50.	33.	32.	25.	33.	35.	31.	27.	27.	20.	18.0	37.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	3.26	0.	1.66	0.	0.	1.72	4.12	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.04	0.	4.28
Natural Increase	+6.9	+2.9	+4.4	+6.9	+7.3	+3.9	-0.4	+0.6	+2.5	+2.7	+1.1	+0.5	+2.8	+3.6	+0.7

TABLE VI.
Birth and Death Rates through 5-Yearly Periods.

	1905-09	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
Death Rate	16.5	15.3	15.3	12.5	12.3	13.0	13.7	13.4	12.7	13.8	14.4	12.7	12.3	13.9
Birth Rate	27.1	24.0	17.3	20.5	16.0	14.0	14.4	17.8	18.2	15.1	14.9	15.5	15.9	14.6
Infantile Mortality Rate	146	140	110	106	83	74.4	78.4	48.6	42.0	27.0	27.0	20.0	18.0	37.0
Natur'l Increase	+10.6	+ 8.7	+2.0	+7.6	+3.7	+1.0	+0.7	+4.4	+5.6	+1.3	+0.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.6	+ 0.7

PART B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Since the National Health Service Act came into force the personal health services of the Borough have been administered by the Lancashire County Council, as the "Local Authority" under the Act. These services include the Ante-Natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics and the School Health Services—Medical and Dental, and the Home Nursing Services.

The Ambulance Service is also now provided by the County Council.

The Hospital Services which include all the local and near-by hospitals, are now maintained by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES.

AMBULANCE SERVICE. There are 4 ambulances, 2 sitting case cars and 1 dual purpose car stationed at the Ambulance Station in Pall Mall, Chorley. The work done by this station covers the area of the Borough and surrounding districts. All these vehicles are radio controlled from the County Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE. There is 1 domiciliary Midwife in Chorley who attends expectant mothers who are confined at home.

HOME NURSING SERVICE. There are established in various parts of Chorley 4 female District Nurses, 1 State Enrolled Assistant Nurse and 2 male District Nurses. The duties of these nurses include nursing care of patients in their own homes and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

HOME HELP SERVICE. Home Helps are employed in Chorley and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. There is a weekly session held at 2 and 4 St. Thomas's Square, Chorley, when a specialist, employed by the Preston and Chorley Management Committee, attends.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. Three Child Welfare Centres are open each week in the district, one at Eaves Lane, each Wednesday afternoon and the one at Cunliffe Street is open on Tuesdays and Fridays, All Saints being open Thursday afternoons. A doctor and Health Visitor attend each clinic and advice is readily given in infant care and management and baby foods sold.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE. Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 2 and 4 St. Thomas's Square and 20 St. Thomas's Road, Chorley, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

CONVALESCENT CARE. In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

WELFARE SERVICES. Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer any one to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

These Services are administered on behalf of Lancashire County Council by No. 4 Division Health Committee. The Divisional Medical Officer is Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Tel. Preston 77263 and the local Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health is Dr. D. J. Black, 2 and 4 St. Thomas's Square, Chorley, Tel. Chorley 2709.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. The facilities as described in previous reports continue to be utilised, i.e. the Preston Royal Infirmary Laboratories, and the County Analyst.

Towards the end of the year, a new public health laboratory was opened. The laboratory service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, and caters for every aspect of the public health work of a local authority related to the bacteriological and pathological examinations of samples and specimens.

PART C.

Sanitary Circumstances
of the Area.

PART C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (a) Water

Source

The town is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington (the Chorley supply coming from filter beds at "The Nab") with the exception of some of the properties on the Duxbury Estate, whose supply is drawn from the Manchester supply, as the pipe lines to that city traverse the area on their way from Thirlmere. The water is soft (being upland surface water).

Analyses

Weekly bacteriological and periodical chemical analyses are carried out by the Liverpool Corporation who forward copies of their analyses to the Public Health Department. Since these copies were requested in 1941 the results have proved invariably satisfactory.

A period "check up" of these reports is made by analyses.

Water Samples Taken:—

	No.	Chemical S.	Bacteriological U/S.	Bacteriological S.	Bacteriological U/S.
Public Supply ...	4	1	—	3	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	—
C.C. Baths ...	4	—	2	2	—
Private Baths ...	2	—	1	1	—

Potable—4 Samples. Bath—6 Samples.

The Water supply continues to be chlorinated and treated by the soda ash process to prevent plumbago solvent action.

Supply

Practically all the houses within the Borough receive a mains water supply; the exceptions being the outlying farms and cottages. These number 18 dwelling-houses (including 7 farms).

In some cases a reasonably good water is rendered of doubtful quality by poor arrangements and conditions of pipes, or other extraneous cause.

There were 10,327 houses on a mains water supply in the Borough, at the end of the year. No houses are supplied by stand pipe.

Pressure

The pressure of water in some parts of the town is not good and leads to consequent neglect of all those main cleansing functions for which water is used—from flushing the closets to flushing of yards, etc.

In a few cases where the pressure was inadequate, owners have been persuaded to have steps taken to provide a sufficient supply.

The provision of a new piped supply from the main in the street is a costly item and consideration might be given by the Water Undertaking to bring the rising main to the stop taps on the footpath at their expense. I have no doubt that this would encourage more owners to re-lay the pipe for which they are responsible, thus providing an adequate supply at a reduced cost.

It is essential that a wholesome and sufficient supply of water is available to all householders, if a satisfactory standard of health is to be maintained.

Consumption per head.

The average daily consumption of water per head of population is about 35.9 gallons, compared with 35.3 gallons for the previous year. (This figure includes the town's use of water for industrial purposes, as well as domestic).

(b) Drainage and Sewage.

The outlying farms and cottages in the Borough are parts not served by the water carriage system and houses in the Preston Road, Euxton Lane, Bolton Road, Wigan Lane and Carr Lane districts are drained to septic tanks, no sewers being available.

Many small septic tanks give rise to nuisances by reason of blocked filters and the difficulty of assuring that the effluent is sufficiently dealt with. Consideration should be given to sewerage of these houses where practicable.

Disposal

The disposal is effected at the works at Common Bank, Cowling, Botany, Heapey, Bagganley and Duxbury.

The principal sewage works serving more than three quarters of the area of the Borough, is situated at Common Bank at the lowest part of the Town. Five subsidiary installations deal with sewage from the eastern and southern parts of the Borough.

Sewage from Chorley is received at Common Bank through four trunk sewers at the north east of the works, and that from Euxton and the Royal Ordnance Factory is conveyed through two separate sewers on the westerly side. The works comprise mechanically operated screens, detritus channels, sedimentation tanks, storm water tanks, percolating bacterial filters, humus and sludge digestion tanks, and sludge drying beds.

On the 18th April the Minister of Housing and Local Government notified the Council that tenders could be invited for the construction of Stage I of the East Valley Main Drainage Scheme. The work was commenced on the 16th October and by the end of the year part of the flow from Bagganley Sewage Disposal Works had been connected into the new sewer for treatment at Cowling Sewage Disposal Works.

The design of Stage two of the scheme which involves a large extension to the Common Bank Sewage Disposal Works in addition to the East Valley Sewer was in accordance with the Minister's suggestion kept actively in hand.

It is most important that efficient sewage disposal facilities are provided and maintained, otherwise there is a serious risk of danger to public health.

2. Rivers and Streams.

The Lancashire River Board has jurisdiction in regard to rivers and stream pollution in the Borough. The pollution of rivers and streams has become a national problem and stringent measures are required to combat this menace.

3. (a) Closet Accommodation.

Closet accommodation in the Borough is as follows:—					
Privy middens	...	...	...	...	18
Closets attached to above middens	...	...	...	...	20
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	32
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	562
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	10,662

The privy middens and pail closets are located amongst the farm and outlying properties near the Borough boundary and none exist where sewers are available. They are mostly emptied by the owners, but the Corporation undertakes the emptying of some privy middens and pail closets.

Conversions

All new houses are fitted with fresh-water closets.

Privy closets to fresh-water closets	...	...	—
Pail closets to fresh-water closets	...	...	—

Waste-water closets to fresh-water closets ... 30

In order to speed up the conversion rate of waste water closets the Council in 1954 decided to increase the grant to £7 10s. 0d., this sum including the cost of the necessary drainage work carried out by the Corporation.

Owing to the increased cost of drainage work this measure has not proved as successful as it was hoped, with the result that the conversion rate has not increased much.

Consideration might be given to increasing the allowance of £7 10s. 0d.

(b) Public Cleansing.

Streets

The cleansing of streets and clearance of snow is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

House and Trade Refuse

The collection of house and trade refuse is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of by removal to Gallagher's (Offal Works) of Wigan.

The refuse from over 11,539 covered ash-bins is collected in approved motor vehicles, of which the Council now possess six "Karriers," of the "fore and aft" tipping type.

The great majority of the bins are emptied weekly but breaks occur in the regularity. In a town the size of Chorley, if this service is to be run with due economy, these breaks are almost inevitable and are due to such occurrences as national holidays, absenteeism and sickness. During the year difficulty was experienced in maintaining the weekly collection after holiday breaks. A great deal of time was spent supervising the collection by the Public Health Inspectors. The Sub-Committee appointed to consider ways and means of overcoming these difficulties made several changes but the service will have to be kept continually under review so that no expediency to keep up the frequency of collection may go untried.

Men employed in refuse collection are:—

4 teams of 4 men each, on 4 waggons

1 team of 2 men on 1 waggon.

1 man on 1 waggon.

Several loaded waggons were weighed before tipping, they varied from 2 tons to 2 tons 8 cwts. The total amount of household rubbish transported to the tip was approximately 14,442 tons.

Baths.

A number of the ashbinmen have no fixed bath in their homes but the Corporation offers facilities at the Public Baths.

Welfare

A room equipped with hot and cold water, gas cooker and coke stove is available for the use of men staying for mid-day meals.

Clothing

Each man is allowed a warm winter coat, plastic jacket and leggings, gloves and goggles.

Ash-bins

11,539 ash-bins were emptied every 7 to 10 days except during the holiday periods. 462 bins were sold at 44/6d.

Tipping

During the year 134 preliminary notices were served on owners to provide bins. At the year end 11 of the notices were not complied with.

Salvage

The refuse, with the exception of condemned meat and offal and those articles recovered under war-time salvage schemes, is disposed of by tipping. The tip was at Lawnwood.

Pig Food

The salvage of wastepaper instituted during the war continues.

There are six licences issued to private collectors of kitchen waste, who collect approximately 150 tons per annum.

A person keeping less than 5 pigs, 5 breeding rabbits or 50 poultry, or who is a member of a registered pig club, may collect waste kitchen food without licence.

(c) Cleansing of Drains and Closets.

One man is now employed part-time on this work but he is also reserve labour for other work. It is therefore difficult to maintain an efficient drain cleansing service.

Several long-standing drain troubles causing periodical stoppages have been remedied. Some of the work, where repairs necessitate excavation is undertaken by the Borough Engineer's Department.

It is still apparent that owners or contractors make unauthorised openings into the drainage system without notification to or inspection by this department.

This practice must be deprecated as in some instances it leads to rat infestation and the breakdown of an otherwise good system.

(d) Lavatories and Urinals.

There are 17 public lavatories and 2 urinals in the town, cleaned and maintained by a staff of one male (full-time) and one female (part-time).

Other conveniences provided at Astley Hall and the Recreation Grounds are under the supervision of the Parks Department.

There is a noticeable insufficiency of lavatory and urinal accommodation throughout the Borough and modernisation of some existing conveniences is in urgent need.

Ablution facilities leave much to be desired and it is recommended that these facilities be considered under any new building or modernisation of conveniences.

Damage to locks, fittings and buildings has again been prevalent during the year.

4. Shops and Offices.

There were 702 registered shops in the borough at the end of the year.

Action taken in regard to provisions of the Shops Acts:—

Number of visits made ...	...	...	...	163
Number of notices served	...	...	...	24

Many verbal notices were given for minor contraventions of the Shops Acts and Public Health Act.

5. Camping Sites—Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Under the Chorley Corporation Act 1926 (section 92-3) no tent, caravan or similar structure is permitted to remain within the Borough, nor is it permitted for any land to be used to provide accommodation for such, without the consent of the Council.

6. Clean Air Act 1956.

“The Clean Air” Act 1956 (Appointed Day) Order 1958 came into operation on June 1st, 1958 which brought into force Sections 1 and 2 which with certain exceptions prohibit the emission of dark smoke from chimneys; Sections 5—9 which regulate the discharge of grit and dust from furnaces; Section 16 which provides new powers for dealing with smoke nuisances; and Sections 19 and 20, which prohibit dark smoke from railway engines and ships respectively.

On 8th December, 1958, a meeting was held at Walton-le-Dale Council Offices with representatives from the Public Health Inspectorate of neighbouring Authorities when the provisions of the Clean Air Act were discussed in detail.

A letter was subsequently circulated to the occupants of the principal factories and industries in the Borough drawing their attention to the provisions of the Act and asking for their co-operation in all matters relating thereto.

Routine observations of smoke emitted from factory and other non-domestic chimneys in the Borough were made as follows:—

No. of smoke observations made ...	...	...	199
No. of visits to factories etc. for the purpose	...	...	215
Excessive emissions recorded	...	...	6

The Atmospheric Pollution Gauge was in operation for ten months during the year. I append figures showing the solid deposits since 1951.

Total solids deposited (in tons per sq. mile).

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
147	171	146	112	168	162	121
Average deposit per month						
13.36	14.34	14.6	9.3	14.0	13.5	12.1

7. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Corporation Swimming Baths and Hartwood Hall are the only public "plunges" in use in the Borough.

Of the recommendations made in the Annual Report of 1957 with a view to improving the facilities only the following have received attention.

Spectators now enter the plunge area via the doors near the counters, and estimates have been approved for the removal of the existing footbaths and provision of splash baths at the entrances to the plunge from the dressing rooms.

8. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of Council houses found infested	...	...	...	1
No. of Council houses disinfested	...	...	...	1
No. of other houses found infested	...	...	...	1
No. of other houses disinfested	...	...	...	1

Disinfection of premises is performed by the use of Cimex or spraying with Zaldecide or other vermicide. Bedding and other suitable material is treated by steam disinfection.

9. Schools.

The list of schools in the Borough is given below:—

School Number	Name of School.
1.	Chorley All Saints' C.E.
2.	„ Duke Street County (Mixed).
2.	„ Duke Street County (Infants').
3.	„ Highfield County (Mixed).
3.	„ Highfield County (Infants').
4.	„ Hollinshead Street Congregational (Mixed).
4.	„ Hollinshead St. Congregational (Infants').
5.	„ Parochial (Boys).
5.	„ Parochial (Girls').
5.	„ Parochial (Infants').
6.	Sacred Heart R.C. (Mixed).

6.	,	Sacred Heart R.C. (Infants').
7.	,	St. George's C.E. (Boys').
7.	,	St. George's C.E. (Girls').
7.	,	St. George's C.E. (Infants').
8.	,	St. James' C.E. (Mixed).
8.	,	St. James' C.E. (Infants').
9.	,	St. Joseph's R.C.
10.	,	St. Mark's C.E.
11.	,	St. Mary's R.C. (Mixed).
11.	,	St. Mary's R.C. (Infants').
12.	,	St. Peter's C.E. (Mixed).
12.	,	St. Peter's C.E. (Infants').
13.	,	Weld Bank R.C. (Mixed).
14.	,	Weld Bank R.C. (Infants').
80.	,	Duke St. Practical Instruction Centre.
81.	,	Highfield Practical Instruction Centre.
101.	,	Southlands County Secondary.
130.	,	Grammar.
150.	,	Highfield Nursery School.
151.	,	Duke Street Nursery School.

It is a pleasure to report that progress has been made with regard to sanitary arrangements in some schools. There are two schools however, with trough closets still in use, and it is hoped that they will be converted to fresh water closets in the near future.

Hand washing facilities are still below requirements at some of the schools and two have unsatisfactory yard surfaces.

10. Sanitary Inspection.

Total No. of sanitary inspections by inspectors	...	7297
No. of premises showing defects or nuisances	...	602
Informal notices served	...	602
Informal notices complied with	...	632
Statutory notices served under:—		
(a) Housing Acts	...	18
(b) Public Health Acts and Chorley Corporation Act	...	15
Statutory notices complied with	...	36

Offensive Trades.

There are 4 premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trade classified as "offensive," namely Tripe dressing 3, and gut scraping 1.

These premises are all inspected to see that they conform to the bye-laws.

No. of visits made	22
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Diseases of Animals—Acts and Orders.

Swine Fever	No outbreaks of Swine Fever were confirmed.
	No Form A notices served.
	255 Licences from outside sources checked. 20 Licences issued.
	7 Special Orders received and checked.
Sheep Scab	No action.
Fowl Pest 1950	1 confirmed outbreak occurred in the Borough and restrictions placed on the premises. Restrictions of Movement (Form B) placed on 3 additional premises.
	70 Licences were issued.
	213 Licences from outside sources checked.
Anthrax Order	No action.
Foot and Mouth Disease Order	No outbreaks confirmed. No Movement Licences issued.
	1 Movement Licence checked from outside sources. 80 Special Orders received and checked.
Importation of Animals Act	No Licences were issued and 8 from outside areas were checked.
Transit of Animals Order 1931	This Order deals with the Conveyance of animals to prevent unnecessary suffering. Several minor contraventions were dealt with and rectified by informal action.
Tuberculosis Order 1938	Notices of Intended Slaughter received (Form C) ... 1
	Copies of notices requiring owner to detain animals received (Form A) 1
	Bovines slaughtered in the abattoirs 1
	Copies of notices to cleanse and disinfect premises received and complied with 1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

	Dwelling Houses	All Other	Agricultural
No. of properties inspected 237 535 46			
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:—			
Rats 109 218 18			
Mice 128 24 —			
No. of infested properties treated ... 237 242 18			
Sewer treatments were also carried out during the year.			

Rag Flock Act 1951.

Three premises were registered. 9 inspections were made during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.

In September, 1958, applications to register as Keepers of the Common Lodging Houses No. 1 King Street and Standish House, Standish Street were rejected by the Council.

As a result of the rejection, Standish House, Standish Street was closed in October, 1958.

In the case of No. 1 King Street an appeal by the keeper against the refusal to register was not upheld by the Magistrates at Chorley Police Court on the 6th November, 1958 and as a result the Common Lodging House was finally to be closed on 10th January, 1959.

This decision brought to an end the reign of Common Lodging Houses in the Borough and will no doubt lead to an uplifting in the appearance and moral tone of the Borough.

House let in lodgings.

There are several houses in the Borough which come into this category but no action was found necessary.

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	44	21	9	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	163	105	9	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	—	—	—	
TOTAL	207	126	18	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	—	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	2	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	2	2	—	—	—
	9	10	—	3	

Home Safety.

The Home Safety Committee were responsible for arranging a Home Safety Exhibition in the Town Hall from Friday 21st November to Wednesday, 26th November, 1958.

It was estimated that at least 5,000 people attended the Exhibition which in the main consisted of a 7 room Bungalow furnished under the auspices of the Chorley Chamber of Trade and garden provided by the Parks Department of the Corporation.

Sources of danger and possible causes of accidents were illustrated in each room with hints as to how most accidents could be prevented and much suffering and loss of life avoided.

Community Centre.

The Chorley Community Centre, Railway Street, was officially opened in October.

The Centre, administered by Trustees, provides facilities for use by the various local organisations in the town, thereby easing their problems considerably.

PART D.

Housing

HOUSING

General.

The main type of house in the Borough is a terraced type with either 4 or 5 habitable rooms. The common defects are defective roofs, walls, gutters, spouts, windows and lack of damp-proof courses. These defects are very liable to produce excessive dampness.

The total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1958 was 1,702.

In spite of the efforts made by informal and statutory action the number of sub-standard houses remains high.

During the year 13 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the Housing Acts.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1957 and Housing Repairs and Rent Act 1954).

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	... ...	25 120
Not in Clearance Areas.		
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act 1957	... 1	—
	<u>Houses</u>	
	<u>Closed</u>	
Unfit Houses Closed.		
Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957	... 41	99

As a result of the Official Representation under the Housing Act 1936 made on 19th August, 1957 with respect to the following areas, Princess Street, Queen Street, King Street and Bolton Street No. 1 and No. 2 areas the following progress was made this year.

A Public Inquiry into objections received against the Compulsory Purchase Orders made on the above Areas was held in the Council Chamber on the 11th June, 1958 presided over by the Inspector for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In August, 1958, the Ministry confirmed the King Street Compulsory Purchase Order without modification.

At the end of the year no decision had been reached with regard to the remaining Areas.

No. of new houses erected during the Year.

1958	86
86	33

(1) By the Local Authority ...	...	...	...	...
(2) By other bodies or persons ...	...	...	...	...

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1958	1070
1070	3490
3490	1
1	885
885	602

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Total No. (or estimated No.) existing at end of year	...	...	...	...	...
3. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...

636

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, and 16 of Housing Act, 1957 ...

18

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	...	...	...
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	...	...	...
(a) by Owners ...	...	...	...
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	...	...	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Act.

15

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	...
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after serving formal notices.	...
(a) by Owners ...	...
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	...

23

C. Proceedings under sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act 1957.

—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

26

(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	26
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings have been received and accepted	...	...	...	...	41
D. Proceedings under section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957,					
(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	—
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	—

4. Housing Act, 1949. Improvement Grants etc.:-

Action During Year:-	No. of Schemes	Private Bodies or Individuals No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected	No. of Schemes	Local Authority No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	...	13	13	—
(b) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	...	—	—	—
(c) Finally approved by Ministry	...	—	—	—
(d) Work Completed	...	7	7	—
(e) Additional separate dwellings included in (a) above	...	—	—	—

5. Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954. Housing Act 1957.

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	...	...	51
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	49	
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	14	

6. Particulars of Housing Schemes.

- (i) In hand at end of the year.
 - Princess Street Housing Site.
 - Eaves Lane Housing Site.

7. Housing of the Aged.

The Council have in earlier schemes shown foresight in providing for the aged in bungalows and flats.

8 Flats were provided on the Princess Street Housing Site and 18 bungalows and 4 flats will be available on the Eaves Lane Housing Site.

PART E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

PART E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

In April, 1956, the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956, came into force so far as Chorley and surrounding districts were concerned, it became necessary for retailers to sell only designated milk; these comprise Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Action taken in the administration of Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations:—

1. The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54.
No. of dealers' licences issued by the Local Authority during 1958:—
"Tuberculin Tested Milk" 24
2. The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.
No. of licences issued in respect of "Heat Treated" Milk:
(i) Pasteurising Plants...2 Sterilising Plants—1
(ii) Retail distributors.
(a) Pasteurised ... 55
(b) Sterilised ... 103
3. Action taken by the Local Authority in relation to:—
(a) Raw Milk:—
1. Tuberculosis—Biological Tests.
Samples 16 Negative 16 Positive —
2. Methylene Blue Reduction Test.
Samples 16 Satisfactory 13 Unsatisfactory 3
- (b) Heat Treated Milk:—
"Pasteurised":—
1. Phosphatase Test.
Samples 32 Satisfactory 32 Unsatisfactory —
2. Methylene Blue Reduction Test.
Samples 32 Satisfactory 32 Unsatisfactory —
3. "Sterilised":—
Turbidity Test.
Samples 21 Satisfactory 21 Unsatisfactory —

(B) Meat and Other Foods.**1. Meat****Abattoirs.**

There are no private slaughter-houses in the Borough, the Corporation providing a public abattoir.
Slaughtermen holding licences during the year ... 17

Meat Inspection.

All meat entering the abattoirs is examined by your Public Health Inspectors acting under the bye-laws made in 1939, under section 104 of the Chorley Corporation Act 1926.

Every animal and carcase, including frozen meat and all packaged and canned meats, are kept under close supervision.

Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, all vehicles carrying meat are inspected and if necessary, ordered to be brought up to the requirements of the regulations.

The following table shows the meat inspection results for the year:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Killed	2847	38	9215	5140
Number Inspected	2847	38	9219	5160
All Diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole Carcasses Condemned	1	7	19	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	475	—	445	590
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis	16.7 %	18.4 %	5 %	11.8 %
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned	13	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	427	—	—	95
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	15.4 %	—	—	1.8 %
Cysticercosis				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	7	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

**Abattoir
Welfare**

A room is provided for slaughterhouse men. This is warmed by a coke stove, and equipped with hot water, electric lighting, and gas stove for cooking purposes.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Bye Laws Sale of Food Etc. 1950.

Food Premises and Markets

Markets

Activity in the field of food hygiene was again intensified during 1958 and altogether 343 visits were made to food premises, 28 informal notices were served under the provisions of the Regulations and 29 notices were complied with during the year. Informal action of a verbal nature without the service of notice has resulted in many premises being brought up to standard.

At the June meeting of the Health and Sanitary Committee a report was submitted on the conditions under which foodstuffs were being sold on the General and Cattle Markets. In the report the following recommendations for Food Stalls were made:—

1. These must bear conspicuously the name and address of the person carrying on the business. The address should be the trader's private or business address and should not be that of the stall. The name and address should be suitably inscribed on a board, plate or banner and should be easily visible by customers from any point at which they are served.
2. The present arrangements for artificial lighting appear to be satisfactory.
3. Stalls from which meat and fish is sold must be covered over and screened at the back and sides. Provision should be made on the open stalls for the attachment of covers and stalls selling cakes, biscuits, cooked meats, cheese and articles of a similar nature should have moveable glass screens which can be erected and dismantled as required or such stallholders be allocated a fixed site to enable a stall of a permanent type to be made.
4. The arrangements for disposal of waste matter appear to be satisfactory.
5. There do not appear to be any stalls which come within the definition of "stalls selling food for immediate consumption."
6. The only method of assuring the protection of food by keeping over 18 inches above ground level unless adequately protected is by constant routine inspections and formal action against constant offenders.
7. Article 9 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 requires all persons engaged in the handling of food to take all steps to keep as clean as possible all parts of his person liable to come into contact with food. To comply with this requirement it is desirable that provision for hand

washing facilities with a constant supply of hot water should be available for the use of stallholders. This could be attained by the provision of a central wash-room of a fixed or mobile type with sinks, wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, the provision of towels, soap etc. to be the duty of the individual stallholders.

It would be ideal for sinks with a constant supply of hot and cold water or hot water at a suitably controlled temperature to be installed on every stall selling open food other than fruit and vegetables and consideration could be given to this matter.

Action as follows has been taken with a view to the implementation of these recommendations:—

1. Constant supervision is necessary to ensure that the names and addresses are conspicuously displayed.
2. The screening of stalls leaves much to be desired in many cases although a number of stallholders are converting their stalls to those of a permanent type.
3. Washbasins have been installed with constant supplies of hot and cold water in the attendants rooms of the underground conveniences and the stallholders provided with means of access on market days.

Registration of Premises

A regular inspection is made of shops and vehicles, and other premises used in the manufacture or preparation of food stuffs, many of which—such as premises used in preparing ice cream, potted and preserved meats, etc.—have to be registered under either the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Food Premises by Type of Business in District at end of year.

TYPE OF BUSINESS

General grocers and provision dealers	...	...	...	172
Greengrocers and fruiterers (incl. those selling wet fish, game etc.)	...	...	...	25
Fishmongers (incl. those selling poultry, game, etc.)	...			5
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meat, tripe, etc.)	...	...	...	44
Bakers and/or confectioners	...	...	...	46
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	31
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc	...	...	...	36
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafés, snack bars and similar catering establishments	...	...	...	125
Others	...	...	...	14

Hawkers	There were 34 hawkers registered under these acts.
Potted Meats	Premises used for the preparation of potted and preserved meat, fish, etc., numbered 31.
Fish Fryers	There are 31 fried fish shops on the register. Bye-laws governing these were made in 1939. All were visited by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.
Bakehouses	There are 46 bakehouses in the Borough. Many bakehouses are adapted from dwelling-houses and are not very suitable for the purposes of storage of foodstuffs or for easy cleaning.
Ice-Cream	In 1958 there were 163 premises registered by this Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts. Of these premises, 1 manufactures their own ice cream in Chorley. 221 Inspections were made of registered premises. Action taken under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52 :—
	9 Samples were taken giving the following results :— Grade I. Grade II. Grade III. Grade IV. 8 — — 1
	The defined grades are obtained by the use of the methylene blue reduction test which affords a good index of the degree of contamination of the product.
	Grades I. and II. are considered satisfactory, the time taken to reduce methylene blue being $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.
	Grades III. and IV. are considered unsatisfactory, the time taken to reduce methylene blue for Grade II being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, and Grade IV. 0 hours.
	2 Samples of Orange Drink and 2 washed bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination, all samples being satisfactory.

(C) Adulteration of Foods.

No legal action was taken during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, or other acts.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Chemical analyses of foods are undertaken by the County Analyst to the Lancashire County Council.

The bacteriological analyses of milk and other foods is undertaken at the laboratories of the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Milk.

Formal samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	41
Informal samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	—
Unsatisfactory samples	...	...	...	...	...	8

Other Foods.

Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Comprising:—							
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Condiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prepared Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dairy Produce (other than milk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cockles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cereals and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Samples unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of visits made in execution of above Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	221

(D) Food poisoning.

3 cases of Food Poisoning were notified, no special cause being ascertained.

PART F.

**Prevalence of and Control over
Infectious and other diseases.**

DISEASES

A. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except T.B.).

1. Prevalence:—

1958 and 1957.

1958

Disease	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital
Measles	—	1	4	4	9	—
Scarlet Fever	5	4	1	13	23	11
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	21	4	2	4	31	5
Erysipelas	—	1	1	2	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4	1	5	15	11 *
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	2	—	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—

1957

Measles	324	53	16	—	393	1
Scarlet Fever	9	15	5	2	31	15
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	11	2	7	1	21	—
Pneumonia	6	4	4	22	36	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	1	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—	—	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	2	—	5	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	1	2	6	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—

Measles showed a large decrease in the number of notifications.

*—All these cases actually occurred in Hospital.

1. Tuberculosis.

New cases and Mortality during 1958.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 24 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 -- 44 years ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 — 64 years	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	2	—	1	3	1	—	—
Totals	6		1		4		—	
1957 Totals:—	16		5		3		—	
1956 Totals:	15		3		2		1	

No. of cases on the register at the end of the year were:—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Removal from Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55

The large number of removals from the Register was due to a complete revision in conjunction with the County Medical Officer of Health.

Mass Miniature Radiography.

The No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board held a Survey in Chorley from 24th February, 1958 to 25th April, 1958. The Survey was carried out from the following sites:—

Leyland Motors Ltd., Chorley Hygienic Laundry Ltd., Talbot Spinning Co. Ltd., T. Witter & Co. Ltd., Boy's Club, Brown Street, Chorley Bleaching Co. Ltd., Geo. Edge Ltd., Stuttards Ltd., but the results shown on Tables I, II and III also include surveys carried out at Washington Hall and Highways Hostel.

As will be seen from the table 8,110 persons were x-rayed during the Survey at which time many firms were working with reduced staffs or closed down entirely, owing to the industrial recession which affected the response from the 'Employees' Group.

8 cases of active tuberculosis were found as compared with 10 in the previous survey taken in 1952/3 and that the tuberculous rate has fallen to 1 per 1,000 which is somewhere near the national average.

			Males	Females	Total
Number examined ...	...	...	4090	4020	8110
Abnormalities discovered :—					
1. Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment ...	...	5	3	8	
2. Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision		9	4	13	
3. Malignant neoplasms ...	...	1	—	1	
4. Non-Malignant neoplasms ...	...	1	—	1	
5. Lymphadenopathies ...	...	1	—	1	
(Excluding Sarcoids)					
6. Sarcoids (including Hilar Glands) ...	...	1	1	2	
7. Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System ...	...	3	—	3	
8. Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System ...	...	23	34	57	
9. Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F		4	—	4	

PART G.

New Legislation

1958.

The following legislation came into force during 1958 except where otherwise stated:—

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.
Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958
Litter Act, 1958.
Local Government Act, 1958.
New Towns Act, 1958.
Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1958.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 (18/1/59).
Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.
Water Act, 1958.
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